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MOVEMENT OF WORKERS TO VIRGIN LANDS
OF KAZAKHSTAN, SIBERIA, AND OTHER USSR REGIONS

[Comment: The 2 March 1954 Decree of the Central Com-
mittee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, published
in Pravda, 6 March 1954, implementing the broad program for
strengthening the physical production base of socialist agri-
culture adopted by the September 1953 Plenum, attaches great
significance to the cultivation of virgin and long-fallow
lands in Kazakhstan, Siberia, the Ural and Volga regions, and
part of the Northern Caucasus area. According to the decree,
these regions have enormous areas of uncultivated lands with
fertile black and brown soils from which it is possible to re-
ceive high yields without large additional capital investments.

For securing manpower to fulfill this task, the Decree
enjoins the central committees of the Communist Party of the
republics, kray and oblast party committees, republic councils
of ministers, oblast and kray executive committees, the Min-
istry of Agriculture USSR, the Ministry of State Farms USSR,
and all party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations to se-
lect and direct in 1954 administrative workers, specialists,
and skilled workers to the state farms and MTS cultivating
the new lands. The Decree also provides that the Central Com-
mittee of the All-Union Komsomol and local Komsomol organiza-
tions direct 100,000 Komsomols, trained as mechanization spe-
cialists, to work in the MTS and state farms engaged in the
cultivation of the new lands.

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This report is a compilation of items which appeared in Soviet newspapers and periodicals from the September 1953 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to May 1955. The report is divided into nine main parts: incentives offered by the government to settlers, the actual movement of workers to the new lands of Kazakhstan, the movement of workers to Altayskiy Kray, the movement of workers from the RSFSR to the new lands, the movement of workers from the Ukraine to the new lands, the movement of workers from other union republics to the new lands, miscellaneous information concerning development of the new lands, soldiers transferred to the reserves sent to the new lands, and criticism concerning the development of the new lands.

The location of the settlers on the new lands has been given as exactly as possible. Most items, however, report merely that a number of settlers moved from an area in the western and southern areas of the USSR to a given area, such as Siberia or Kazakhstan. The information, within categories, is arranged chronologically.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources].

INCENTIVES

Salaries and Incentives for Specialists Transferred to MTS

In conformity with Article 82 of the Labor Code, engineers and technicians sent to work in MTS from other industries and from the Ministry of Agriculture and Labor Procurement system are paid traveling expenses to their new place of work. In addition, these specialists are paid extraordinary assistance payments (yedinovremennoye posobiye) equivalent to 3 months' wages. The workers receive these payments at their previous places of employment. These payments are made by agricultural and procurement organs from the funds allocated for that purpose by the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement. Traveling expenses for agronomists and zootechnicians are paid by the institutions and organizations in which they are employed.(1)

Agronomists and zootechnicians who are transferred to kolkhoz work outside the oblasts, krays, and republics in which they are employed, are also paid extraordinary assistance payments amounting to 3 months' wages.

The uninterrupted work service record of workers previously employed in enterprises, institutions, and organizations is preserved with their transfer to MTS. Temporary unemployment payments to these workers are paid according to the uninterrupted work service accumulated prior to their transfer. Specialists in the metallurgical and coal industries transferring to MTS and having the right to receive extraordinary assistance payments for prolonged meritorious service are paid by the enterprises in which they were working, in proportion to the time worked in a given year.

Salaries of specialists working in MTS depend on the type of position held by the worker and on his education. Specialists who have a specialized secondary education receive a salary 10 percent lower than specialists who have a higher specialized education.

- 2 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

Directors, engineers, technicians, mechanics, agronomists, zootechnicians and other specialists in MTS and specialized stations are paid percentage increases on their salaries for work in a particular specialty. These percentage increases are fixed in the following amounts: for work service in a particular specialty from 3 to 10 years, 7 percent; from 10 to 15 years, 15 percent; and more than 15 years, 20 percent. Thus, if an engineer who has worked 15 years at a particular specialty is transferred permanently to an MTS, he will receive a 20-percent increase in salary from the first month of work at the MTS. If a director, engineer, or other specialist received a higher salary at his original place of work than he would receive at an MTS, he continues to receive the same salary at the MTS.

Directors, chief engineers and chief agronomists will receive bonuses equivalent to 8 months' salary, and other specialists equivalent to 6 months' salary for efficient organization of work and fulfillment and overfulfillment of state assignments. In addition, an extra number of workdays equivalent to 10-20 percent of the total number of workdays credited to a kolkhoz manager for a year may be credited to the account of directors, chief engineers, and chief agronomists.

The Agricultural Bank will extend credit to kolkhozes up to 10,000 rubles per house for the building of homes for agronomists and zootechnicians. The terms of the loan extend to 10 years with liquidation beginning with the third year upon receipt of credit. Workers, engineering and technical workers, and other persons employed by an MTS receive a loan of up to 12,000 rubles, on the same loan terms given by agronomists and zootechnicians. (2)

Incentives for Workers

According to the Main Resettlement Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture USSR, large-scale resettlement of surplus workers from the central and western areas to the eastern regions of the country will be carried for the purpose of cultivating the new lands. In extending material aid, the state provides free transportation for the families and the hauling of up to 2 tons of property per family. The settlers are also permitted to take their cattle and are given monetary assistance. Those going to Krasnoyarskiy Kray, Altayskiy Kray, Kazakh SSR, and Irkutskaya, Kemerovskaya, Kurganskaya, Novosibirskaya, Omskaya, Tyumenskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Chkalovskaya, and Saratovskaya oblasts of the RSFSR will receive from 800 to 500 rubles per head of family and from 300 to 150 rubles per member of family.

The head of the family or a working member of the family may precede the family for the purpose of building a house. The person going ahead will receive a daily allowance, as well as grain and flour in the form of a loan.

At their new places of residence, the settlers will be assigned houses which the kolkhozes and village soviets have available. Payment for such houses will be at the prices prevailing at the time of the transfer, and is to be completed in 8 years. For repair of houses and adjacent structures transferred to the settlers, credit of 3,000 rubles will be extended repayable within the course of 3 years, beginning with the third year after the houses become occupied.

After the settler compensates the kolkhoz or village soviet for the buildings or repays the Agricultural Bank loans extended for the construction of houses and adjacent buildings, the buildings become the property of the settler.

- 3 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

Upon departure to the new lands, a settler may turn over to the local procurement organization his cattle, grain, and potatoes and receive a like amount at the new place. The kolkhozes must render a full account to the settler 10 days prior to his departure. In addition, the number of labor days worked during the current year are computed at the rates determined by the kolkhoz plans.(3)

In a number of oblasts, krays, and republics, from 30 to 50 percent of the credit extended to the settler for housing construction is charged to the state budget exempting the settler from repayment.

The Agricultural Bank will also extend credit to the settler for purchase of cows or other cattle in the oblasts, krays, and republics as indicated in the table below. This credit is repayable in 3 years, beginning with the third year after acquisition of the cattle.

* When utilizing Agricultural Bank credit, the settler will pay interest at 2 percent per annum from the time of receipt of the buildings or cattle.

The settler will also receive a food subsidy in the amount of 1.5 metric quintals of grain or flour per head of family and 0.5 metric quintal per each member of family, with repayment in kind within 3 years from receipt.

The settlers are exempt from payment of agricultural taxes and obligatory deliveries of agricultural and animal husbandry products, excepting milk, for the following periods of time: Sakhalinskaya, Amurskaya, Chitinskaya, Irkutskaya and Murmanskaya oblasts RSFSR, Primorskiy, Khabarovskiy, and Krasnoyarskiy krays and Buryat-Mongol ASSR for 5 years; Arkhangel'skaya and Tomskaya oblasts RSFSR, Komi ASSR, Kazakh SSR, Tadzhik SSR, Turkmen SSR, Uzbek SSR and Karelo-Finnish SSR for 3 years; and in the remaining oblasts, krays and republics for 2 years.

Kolkhozes accepting settlers are exempted from income taxes and obligatory delivery of products, excepting milk for the same periods of time in proportion to the number of families received.

Plots will be set aside at places of settlement for felling timber for construction of houses and adjacent buildings for settlers without payment of the timber tax [kornevoy (popenny) platy].

Kolkhozes are urged to extend aid to settlers in planting potatoes and truck gardens on their private plots by plowing the plots, providing seed for planting, and supplying the necessary equipment.

The personal plots are apportioned to the settlers from the free land of the personal land fund of the kolkhoz at norms established by the charter of a given agricultural artel.

In addition to the aid mentioned above, the settlers will be given simultaneously a money gratuity in the amount of 200 rubles per head of family and 100 rubles per each member of family.

The amount of credit for construction of houses in Armenian SSR and Georgian SSR will be increased up to 24,000 rubles; in cases of increase of credit, the part charged to the state budget will begin from 20,000 rubles.(4)

- 4 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Credit Extended to Settlers for Construction of Houses and Acquisition of Cattle

Republic, Kray, Oblast	Maximum Credit for Construction of Houses Without adjacent Buildings (rubles)	Percent Charged to State Budget	Maximum Amount for Buying Cattle per Household (rubles)
1. Sakhalinskaya Oblast, Kamchatskaya Oblast, Nizhne-Amurskaya Oblast, Verkhne-Bureinskiy, Komsomol'skiy Kur-Urmiyskiy, and Nanayskiy rayons and kolkhozes operated by the Sovetskaya Gavan' City Executive Committee, Khabarovskiy Kray, and Ol'skiy, Srednekan'skiy and Severo-Evenskiy rayons of Magadanskaya Oblast	20,000	50	3,000
2. Murmanskaya Oblast and Yevreyskaya Autonomous Oblast of Khabarovskiy Kray.	20,000	50	2,000
3. Kaliningradskaya Oblast, Sudakskiy, Alushtinskiy, Balaklavskiy, Kuybyshevskiy, Bakhchisarayskiy, Simferopol'skiy, Zuy'skiy, Belogorskiy, and Staro-Krymskiy rayons and kolkhozes serviced by Yalta City Executive Committee of Krymskaya Oblast	20,000	40	2,000
4. (a) Armenian SSR (for settlement of unused, newly irrigated, and drained lands), Azerbaydzhan SSR (for settlement in the Kura-Areks lowland), Georgian SSR (for settlement in areas where new lands are to be sown to wheat)	20,000	35	1,500
(b) Remaining areas of Armenian SSR, Azerbaydzhan SSR, and Georgian SSR	20,000	--	1,500

- 5 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

<u>Republic, Kray, Oblast</u>	<u>Maximum Credit for Construction of Houses Without adjacent Buildings (rubles)</u>	<u>Percent Charged to State Budget</u>	<u>Maximum Amount for Buying Cattle per Household (rubles)</u>
5. Krymskaya Oblast (excluding areas enumerated in Group 3)	16,000	40	2,000
6. Primorskiy Kray, Khabarovskiy Kray (ex- cluding areas enumerated in Groups 1 and 2) Amurskaya Oblast and Chitinskaya Oblast	15,000	50	2,000
7. Stalingradskaya Oblast, Rostovskaya Ob- last, Groznenskaya Oblast, Krasnodarskiy Kray	15,000	--	1,500
8. Kara-Kalpakskaya ASSR, Surkhan-Dar'inskaya Oblast, rayons of Central Fergana and Golodnaya Step' of Uzbek SSR	14,000	--	1,500
9. Lithuanian SSR, Leningradskaya Oblast (areas of the Karel'skiy Isthmus), Dagestanskaya ASSR	12,000	--	1,500
10. Karelo-Finnish SSR, Komi ASSR, Arkhangel'- skaya Oblast, Komi-Permyatskiy National Okrug of Molotovskaya Oblast	10,000	40	2,000
11. Kazakh SSR, Buryat-Mongol'skaya ASSR, Krasnoyarskiy Kray, Irkutskaya Oblast, Tom- skaya Oblast	10,000	35	1,500
12. The remaining republics, krays, oblasts and rayons not enumerated above	10,000	--	1,500

- 6 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

The Resettlement Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture Belorussian SSR also announced that during 1954 families of kolkhoz farmers and others would be resettled on a voluntary basis from Belorussian SSR to Karelo-Finnish SSR, Krasnoyarskiy Kray and Molotovskaya, Tyumenskaya, Tomskaya, Kemerovskaya and Kaliningradskaya oblasts of RSFSR for work in the timber industry, the building materials industry, and in kolkhozes and state farms.

The settlers will receive free transportation to the new place and a single payment of 600 to 1,000 rubles per head of family and 200 to 300 rubles per each member of family, depending on the region of settlement. Other inducements, such as housing, credit and tax exemptions, are also provided.(5)

The Council of Ministers of Kazakh SSR also adopted a decree providing aid to citizens wishing to settle on the kolkhozes cultivating the new land. [The provisions of this decree are in conformity with the incentives outlined above.](6)

MOVEMENT OF WORKERS TO NEW LANDS OF KAZAKHSTAN

To Akmolinskaya Oblast

Approximately 2,000 workers arrived in Akmolinskaya Oblast in one day.(7) Over 15,000 volunteers had already arrived in Akmolinskaya Oblast as of 8 May 1954.(8) Cherkasskaya Oblast sent 22 families to Makinskiy Rayon, Akmolinskaya Oblast. Eighty families were leaving Gomel'skaya Oblast for Yesil'skiy Rayon, Akmolinskaya Oblast.(9) An echelon of 600 persons was sent from Ivanovo to Akmolinskaya Oblast.(10) The second echelon from Rostov-na-Donu arrived in Akmolinskaya Oblast. More than 500 specialists went from Rostov-na-Donu to Akmolinskaya Oblast.(11)

To Aktyubinskaya Oblast

On 16 October 1954, 114 families from the Ukraine arrived in Aktyubinskaya Oblast for work on the kolkhozes and MTS of Stepnoy Rayon. More settlers were expected to arrive soon from Volynskaya and Sum'skaya Oblasts Ukrainian SSR, and from Belorussian SSR, Moldavian SSR, and the Kuban'.(12)

To Alma-Atinskaya Oblast

Alma-Atinskaya Oblast had received 10,000 volunteers from the other republics as of 9 April 1954.(13)

To Karagandinskaya Oblast

In the spring [of 1954] the new grain state farm "Traktorist" was organized and 300 settlers were assigned to it.(14)

To Kokchetavskaya Oblast

The Trust "Lomonosovostroy" was recently [April 1955] organized in Ruzayevskiy Rayon, Kokchetavskaya Oblast for the purpose of constructing houses, cultural and service buildings, and utility buildings of the new state farms. Five hundred builders and tradesmen, more than 100 automatic machine operators, and 40 construction engineers and technicians left Riga on 15 April 1955 for Ruzayevskiy Rayon [presumably to staff the newly formed trust].(15)

- 7 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

To Kustanayskaya Oblast

The first group of 420 persons left Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast by special train en route to Kustanayskaya Oblast. (16) On 6 March 1954, a trainload of workers left Moscow for Kustanayskaya Oblast. (17) Almost 3,000 young people had already arrived in Kustanayskaya Oblast as of 12 March 1954. (18) In Kustanayskaya Oblast the average monthly earnings of a tractor brigade leader were 6,000 rubles, and in June, 7,000 rubles. A combine operator harvesting 35 hectares of wheat per day for 19 days received 2,507 rubles and more than a ton of grain. (19) More than 3,000 families from Gorkov'skaya Oblast, Mari and Tatar ASSRs, the Ukraine, and Belorussia had already settled on the kol-khozes of Kustanayskiy Rayon of Kustanayskaya Oblast as of 10 October 1954. (20) More than 18,000 young people had already arrived in the state farms and MTS of Kustanayskaya Oblast as of 13 April 1955. Eleven Kustanayskaya Oblast state farms have been completely staffed by youth from Moscow, and 35 others by young people from the Ukraine. (21) A large group of stonemasons, plasterers, carpenters, and machine operators left Minsk for Kustanayskaya Oblast where they will be engaged in construction of housing and cultural and educational facilities. In addition, more than 80 engineers and technicians, trained in various construction specialities, and more than 600 construction specialists had been sent from Minsk to the new lands [presumably of Kustanayskaya Oblast]. (22)

To Pavlodarskaya Oblast

As of 23 March 1954, three trainloads of settlers had recently arrived in Pavlodar for work in the Irtysh region. There were 930 volunteers from Stavropol', Leningrad, L'vov, Tambov, Vologodskaya, and Yaroslavl'skaya oblasts, and Mari ASSR. Eighty tractor drivers and tractor brigade leaders from Vologda were sent to the Turksibskaya MTS, and 250 lathe operators, drivers and fitters from Leningrad were sent to Pavlodarskaya Oblast. (23) As of 21 January 1955, 12,000 young people from various parts of the USSR had been sent to Pavlodarskaya Oblast to cultivate the new lands. (24) On 16 March 1955, a group of young persons left Leningrad for Pavlodar. More than 800 Leningrad inhabitants had been sent to work on the new state farms. (10) A train carrying 500 persons arrived at the station of Pavlodar. The settlers were to work on the MTS and state farms of Irtyshskiy, Maksimo-Gor'kovskiy, Mikhaylovskiy and other rayons of Pavlodarskaya Oblast. (25) Two hundred seven youth arrived in Pavlodar from Kostroma. The majority of them were mechanics or construction workers. (26)

To Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast

The first group of settlers from Gomel'skaya Oblast of the Belorussia SSR, consisting of 40 families, arrived in Kazakhstan. They all expressed their desire to work in the agricultural artels "Novyy Put'," "Tropinka Il'icha," and "Put k Sotsializmu" in Leninskiy Rayon, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast. (27) A special train carrying 423 construction specialists arrived in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast from Kishinev. The same train carried 174 tractor drivers and combine operators. The total number of persons leaving Moldavia on the same day [and presumably on the same train] was 700, including the number of families. (28)

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

To Taldy-Kurganskaya, Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya, and Zapadno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblasts

The rayon imeni 26 Komissars, Georgian SSR, sent 114 young persons to the new lands of Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast. Another group left Leninskiy Rayon of Tbilisi, for the state farm "Algabas" in Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast. (29) Approximately 1,000 Komsomol volunteers from Voroshilovgrad arrived in Ural'sk, Zapadno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast to cultivate the new lands. (30) On 16 April 1955, a group of 110 Tallin construction workers left for Zapadno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast where they will be employed in state farm and MTS construction and in the construction of houses, clubs, and stores. (31)

Workers Moving From the Ukraine to Kazakhstan

The L'vovskaya Oblast Komsomol Committee received 300 applications from young people wanting to be sent to the new lands in Kazakhstan. (32) According to *Pravda* of 12 March 1954, the Ukraine would, in the near future, provide approximately 15,000 tractor drivers, combine operators, and specialists for agricultural work in Kazakhstan. (33) Approximately 600 Ukrainian workers left Dnepropetrovsk for Kazakhstan. (7) The first trainload of workers left Kherson Oblast. The group included 400 machine operators from Khersonskaya Oblast.

A group of 600 workers, mostly state farm workers from Stalinskaya Oblast, were to leave the Donbass for Akmolinskaya and Pavlodarskaya oblasts. (34) More than 200 families in the Ukraine applied to the Main Resettlement Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture Kazakh SSR for permission to settle on the new lands. (6) As of 5 August 1954, many Ukrainian kolkhoz workers and their families had settled permanently in the northern areas of Kazakhstan. (35) Approximately 200 collective farm families left Poltavskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Zhitomirskaya, and Vinnitskaya oblasts to settle on the new lands in Kustanayskaya and Kokchetavskaya oblasts. The arrival of an additional 500 families was expected. (36)

On 19 October 1954, a large group of specialists, chosen from the leading workers of the Ministry of Agriculture and State Farms Ukrainian SSR, left Kiev for work on the new lands in Kazakhstan. They will work as directors, chief agronomists, engineers, bookkeepers and construction engineers on the state grain farms. (37) More than 50 workers of the Ukrainian Consumer's Cooperative applied for work in the trading cooperatives in the areas of the new lands. The first group received orders to go to Kokchetavskaya, Akmolinskaya, and Kustanayskaya oblasts. (38)

Workers Leaving Leningrad for Kazakhstan

A group of 500 workers left Leningrad for Northern Kazakhstan. (39) Leningrad sent 12 state farm directors, 6 chief agronomists, 33 mechanization engineers, 42 construction technicians, and 17 bookkeepers. (40) A large group of agricultural specialists applied for work on the state farms being organized in Kazakhstan. Among them were agronomists with higher education, bookkeepers, engineer-mechanics, and directors of the leading state farm of Gatchinskiy, Krasnosel'skiy, and Roshchinskiy rayons. (41)

Workers Leaving Azerbaydzhan and Latvian SSR for Kazakhstan

On 23 March 1954, 220 skilled workers, including tractor drivers, lathe operators, fitters, and electric welders, left Baku en route to Kazakhstan. (42) On 6 August 1954, 300 drivers left Riga for Kazakhstan to participate in the harvest of the new grain crop. A large group of fitters and mechanics was also included. (43) During the spring [of 1955] approximately 1,600 tractor drivers, combine operators, railroad construction workers, engineers, and doctors left for Kazakhstan from the Latvian SSR. (44)

- 9 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

Miscellaneous Information Concerning Development of the New Lands in Kazakhstan

The kolkhozes of Kazakhstan were preparing to receive approximately 3,000 kolkhoz families from the Ukraine, Belorussia, and the RSFSR.(45) The Kazakh Consumer's Union and the Ministry of Trade Kazakh SSR transferred 250 experienced workers from the southern oblasts to the new lands of the republic. Two hundred thirty-seven commodity specialists, bookkeepers, and planners, recent graduates from tekhnikums, were also sent to the new lands areas.(46)

Sixty trade schools and schools for mechanization of agriculture were organized in Kazakhstan. As of 14 October 1954, they had graduated more than 17,000 tractor drivers, combine operators, and tractor brigade leaders. By the end of the year, approximately 10,000 additional students were to have been graduated. Three new agricultural mechanization schools were being organized in the northern oblasts of the country. The majority of the 13,000 young persons being admitted to agricultural mechanization schools were to be sent to the new lands.(47)

During the first 10 months of 1954, approximately 3,000 individual builders built their own houses on the state farms and MTS of Kazakhstan. In some areas, whole streets of individually constructed houses sprang up. In Akmolinskaya Oblast, approximately 100 families of the state grain farms constructed their own houses. Approximately 60 families in Pavlodarskaya Oblast also constructed their own houses, as well as the 440 families on the new grain state farms of Kustanayskaya Step'. The state has extended 50 million rubles credit to the individual builders.(48)

One-hundred sixty medical workers and about 500 teachers for primary and 7-year schools had been sent to work in the settlements in the new lands of Pavlodarskaya Oblast.(49) Seventy-six district hospitals, 96 fel'dsher-midwife points and 200 pharmacies and pharmaceutical points had been constructed in the new lands areas of Kazakhstan.(50) During 1954, 4,300 families from the RSFSR, and the Belorussian, Azerbaydzhan, and Moldavian SSRs migrated to the north-eastern oblasts of Kazakhstan. As of 10 April 1955, 3,000 families had already arrived.(51) More than 50,000 young patriots had arrived, as of 11 April 1955, during the year [1955] to cultivate the new lands.(26)

MOVEMENT OF WORKERS TO NEW LANDS OF ALTAYSKIY KRAY

On 28 February 1954, the first group of Kuban' workers left for Altayskiy Kray. The group included more than 200 tractor drivers and tractor brigade leaders and many mechanics, lathe operators and combine operators.(52) The first 250 people left Krasnodarskiy Kray for the Altay region.(53) On 1 March 1954, the second trainload of workers from Moscow arrived in Barnaul. They were workers from the Motor Vehicle Plant imeni Stalin, the "Dinamo" Plant, and other enterprises.(54)

As of 19 March 1954, a total of 7,500 persons had arrived in the Altayskiy Kray for work in the MTS.(55) At about the same time, the Kray was expecting the arrival of at least 20,000 volunteers during 1954.(56) As was reported on 19 April 1954, a total of more than 18,000 persons had arrived there to cultivate the new lands.(57) The kolkhozes of Kosikhinskiy Rayon received 145 families from Belogorodskaya and Kamenskaya oblasts. Poltavskaya and Zaporozhskaya Oblast were sending 137 and 143 families, respectively, to Altayskiy Kray. Many settlers were also on their way from Gor'kovskaya, Kurskaya, Voronezhskaya, and Vladimirskaaya oblasts, and Azerbaydzhan SSR. Thirty thousand cubic meters of lumber were allocated for the construction of homes for the new settlers and 5,200,000 rubles in long-term credits were also granted.(58)

- 10 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

As of 19 September 1954, the MTS and state farms in Altayskiy Kray had received approximately 20,000 mechanization specialists.(59) During the spring of 1954, 170 mechanization and other specialists arrived at the Lebyazhinskiy MTS in Altayskiy Kray.(60) It was reported that a kolkhoz worker in Kulundinskiy Rayon of Altayskiy Kray receives not less than 3 kilograms of grain and up to 10 rubles for one labor day.(61)

Romanovskiy Rayon received 780 families from Moldavia, Belorussia, and the Ukraine.(62) Approximately 10 million rubles were credited to settlers building individual houses.(63) As of 24 November 1954, more than 4,000 families had settled in Altayskiy Kray.(64) Molotovskaya Oblast sent approximately 600 engineers, mechanics, tractor brigade leaders, tractor drivers, and combine operators to the Altay.(65) Young people from Kalininskaya Oblast, Adygeyskaya Autonomous Oblast, Chuvash ASSR, and Mordvinian ASSR had been sent to Altayskiy Kray. Among the 750 Chuvash youth, there were tractor drivers, combine operators, mechanics and drivers.(66)

Loktevskiy Rayon received 180 families from Voroshilovgradskaya and Stalinskaya oblasts.(66) A report from Barnaul stated that trains were arriving almost daily with patriots wishing to work on the new lands. More than 6,000 Komsomols had already arrived [presumably during 1955] from Tul'skaya, Orlovskaya, and Rostovskaya oblasts and Tatar and Chuvash ASSRs. On 25 March, a group of 650 volunteers arrived from Voronezhskaya Oblast.(67)

MOVEMENT OF WORKERS FROM RSFSR TO NEW LANDS

Moskovskaya Oblast

On 27 February 1954, three more groups of Komsomols left Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast for Altayskiy Kray and Kazakhstan. Approximately 40,000 applications for work on the new lands had been received in Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast.(68) On 3 March 1954, 600 young people from the rayons of Moscow left for work in Chkalovskaya Oblast.(69) A regular detachment of approximately 1,500 young people left Moscow on 11 March 1954 for Altayskiy Kray and Northern Kazakhstan.(70) As of 27 March 1954, 12,000 Komsomols and other youth had left Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast for the new lands.(71)

By April 1954, more than 50,000 applications for work on the new lands had been received in Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast.(72) Within 3 days alone, as was reported on 8 January 1955, 3,000 youth in Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast had applied for work there.(73) During the first 11 days of January 1955, 6,500 persons applied to the Komsomol organizations of Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast for work on the new lands.(74) Within a week after the Moskovskaya Oblast meeting of Komsomols and other young people [which popularized the idea of working on the new lands], the Komsomol Committees of Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast received more than 12,000 applications from youth for work in the new lands regions.(75)

Approximately 40 workers from the "Dinamo" Plant imeni S. M. Kirov expressed their desire to go to the new lands. Part of them took their families with them.(76) Several Moscow Rayons sent 400 persons to the eastern areas of the country. They were young workers, employees and specialists who will build grain elevators and storage facilities.(10)

- 11 -

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Leningradskaya Oblast

By 3 March 1954, approximately 15,000 Leningrad workers had applied for work on the new lands. They were to be sent to Siberia and Kazakhstan. (77) Thousands of Leningrad youth were sent to the Altay region and Kazakhstan to cultivate the new lands. (78)

On 9 January 1955, 200 persons applied to the Rayon Komsomol Committees in Leningrad to be sent to the new lands. (79) Another report stated that during the first 13 days of January 1955, 3,500 Leningrad youth submitted their applications. (80) The First Leningrad Motor Vehicle Repair Plant received applications from 30 men who expressed a desire to be sent to the new lands. (81)

Krasnodarskiy Kray

Three thousand five hundred young people in Krasnodarskiy Kray applied to be sent to the new lands. (82) As of 2 March 1954, 10,000 machine operators of the Kray had applied for work in those regions. (53) Many kolkhoz workers and mechanization specialists applied to settle in the eastern areas with their families. The first 333 families left for the Altayskiy and Krasnarskiy krays. (59)

A school for training drivers graduated 120 drivers, all of whom applied for work on the new lands. (83) As reported 13 January 1955, more than 6,000 youth from the Kuban' were working on the new state farms and MTS of Siberia and Kazakhstan. Within a period of several days the Komsomol Committees of the Kray had received applications from 11,000 persons wishing to work on the new lands. (84) The Kuban' Agricultural Institute graduated 342 young specialists who were to participate in cultivation of the new lands of the Far East and other areas. (85)

Chuvash, Dagestan, Mari, Mordvinian, and Tatar ASSRs

The City and Rayon Komsomol Committees of Chuvash ASSR received more than 3,000 applications from young collective farm workers, mechanization and agricultural specialists, workers and employees to work on the new lands. Since March 1954, hundreds of Chuvash youth had gone to the new lands. (86) On 12 April 1955, more than 300 carpenters, stone masons, and plasterers left Dagestan ASSR for the new lands where they will be employed in construction of dwellings, elevators, and narrow-gauge railroads. (87)

The party and Soviet organizations of Mari ASSR received more than 500 applications from workers wishing to settle on the new lands with their families. On 1 September 1954, the first echelon of settlers arrived at the station of Yoshkar-Ola. Twenty-eight families went to permanent residences in Krasnoyarskiy Kray, and 25 went to the new lands in Kazakhstan. All the families were given monetary loans and living quarters. (88) More than 100 Komsomols from Pektubayevskiy and Gorno-Mariyskiy rayons of Mari ASSR applied for a transfer to the new lands. (89)

Approximately 100 families of collective farm workers left Mordvinian ASSR for permanent settlement on the collective farms in Tomskaya and Amurskaya oblasts. As of 14 September 1954, approximately 500 collective farm families had left Mordvinian ASSR for the Altayskiy and Krasnoyarskiy krays and Chitinskaya, Amurskaya, and other oblasts. (90) In August and early September 1954, Chkalovskaya Oblast received 120 families from Tatar ASSR. Many of the new settlers were specialists, such as tractor drivers, combine operators, drivers, and construction workers. (91)

- 12 -

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Other RSFSR Oblasts

Approximately 2,000 young people from Gor'kiy were given Komsomol passes to work on the newly organized state farms of Kustanayskaya Oblast and the MTS of Omskaya Oblast.(92) The Ivanovskaya Oblast Komsomol Committees received more than 400 applications from persons wishing to work on the new state farms and MTS.(93) In Kirovskaya Oblast, 2,600 Komsomols applied for work on the new lands in Siberia, Kazakhstan, and the Volga Region.(54) More than 3,000 persons in the cities and rayons of Kirovskaya Oblast applied for work cultivating the new lands. In addition, 1,500 persons studying in mechanization schools were preparing to go to Siberia and Kazakhstan.(94)

Kostromskaya Oblast City and Rayon Komsomol Committees received approximately 2,000 applications.(95) Kurskaya Oblast sent 26 families of collective farm and MTS workers from Belovskiy Rayon to the new lands in Amurskaya Oblast. Tens of families of collective farm workers and mechanization specialists from Sudzhanskiy, Pristenskiy, Ryl'skiy, and Krupetskiy rayons had already settled in Amurskaya Oblast. A large group of collective farm workers and mechanization specialists from Korenevskiy, Dmitriyevskiy, and other rayons were preparing to leave for Altayskiy and Krasnoyarskiy krais.(96) Kuybyshevskaya Oblast sent 1,450 of its best combine operators and their machines to the grain fields of Siberia.(97)

Part of the young specialists of a new class in the Samarkand Agricultural Institute, including more than 200 agronomists and zootechnicians, received orders to report to the new lands.(98) The Molotovskaya Oblast Komsomol Committees received more than 2,500 applications from youth desiring to go to the new lands (65) while the Komsomol organizations of Rostovskaya Oblast received 2,000 applications. More than 200 tractor drivers, having graduated from an agricultural mechanization school, were sent to work on the new state farms of Kazakhstan.(99)

The Sverdlovskaya Oblast Komsomol Committees received applications from 17,000 persons wishing to cultivate the new lands.(100) As of 10 January 1955, more than 1,300 youth from the cities and villages of Tambovskaya Oblast were working in the new lands regions.(84) On 27 March 1955, a group of approximately 1,000 settlers from Tambovskaya Oblast was sent to Tyumenskaya and Kurganskaya oblasts and Khabarovskiy Kray. An additional 400 families were preparing for the long journey.(101)

In Tul'skaya Oblast approximately 1,100 young workers, machine operators and agricultural specialists expressed their desire to go to Siberia, Kazakhstan, and the Ural and Volga regions.(102) The Buturlinovskiy, Yevdakovskiy, and Davydovskiy rayons of Voronezhskaya Oblast sent 150 families of collective farm workers, workers and employees to the new lands. Part of the group was sent to Saratovskaya Oblast and the rest to Altayskiy Kray.(103) In Yaroslavl'skaya Oblast, the Yaroslav and Shcherbakov City Komsomol Committees received 1,000 and 200 applications, respectively, from persons who wanted to work on the new lands.(84)

- 13 -

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MOVEMENT OF WORKERS FROM UKRAINE TO NEW LANDS

Cherkasskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya Oblasts

Cherkasskaya Oblast sent 200 families of kolkhoz workers, mechanization specialists, and agricultural specialists to the new lands.(104) As of 5 March 1954, 5,000 young people in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast had applied for work in the new lands regions.(105) In September 1954, approximately 1,000 families in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast were preparing to leave for Kazakhstan, Altayskiy Kray, and Tyumenskaya and Omskaya oblasts. One hundred seventy families had recently left for Kustanayskaya Oblast in Kazakhstan.(91)

The kolkhozes of Khalilovskiy and Kuvandykskiy rayons of Chkalovskaya Oblast received 131 and 77 families of settlers, respectively, from Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast.(106) The Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast City and Rayon Komsomol Committees received 4,000 applications [probably during the first 10 days of January 1955] from persons wishing to be sent to the new lands.(107)

Kiyevskaya, Khar'kovskaya, and Krymskaya Oblasts

As of 9 March 1954, 2,500 young people had left Kiev for the new lands.(108) In Kiev and Kiyevskaya Oblast, 2,000 youth applied for work in the new lands regions.(74) Within a period of just a few days there were 350 applications in Kiev and Kiyevskaya Oblast for work on the kolkhozes in the new lands.(109) More than 1,700 young workers, technicians, engineers, and teachers applied to the Rayon Party and Komsomol Committees of Khar'kovskaya Oblast for work in the new lands regions, (110), and more than 2,000 applications from young people were received at the Krymskaya Oblast Komsomol Committee.(111)

L'vovskaya, Sumskaya, and Ternopol'skaya Oblasts

During 1954, 1,400 young people from L'vovskaya Oblast went to the new lands. In addition, 700 young people from L'vov recently applied for work at the new lands.(99) Akhtyrskiy, Lebedinskiy, and Belopol'skiy rayons of Sumskaya Oblast sent 120 families of collective farm workers and mechanization specialists to the new lands in Altayskiy and Krasnoyarskiy krays and Kustanayskaya Oblast.(112) As reported on 13 January 1955, more than 500 youth in Ternopol'skaya Oblast expressed their desire to move to the new lands.(80)

Vinnitskaya, Voroshilovgradskaya, and Zhitomirskaya Oblasts

As of January 1955, the Vinnitsa City Komsomol Committee had already received more than 500 applications from young persons wishing to be sent to the new lands.(113) Over 4,000 young people -- miners, construction workers, metallurgists, office workers, and students from the Voroshilovgrad Agricultural Institute of Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast -- applied for work in the new lands areas.(77) During the first 14 days of January 1955, the Komsomol organizations of Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast had received approximately 2,000 applications from youth for work on the new lands.(75) The City and Rayon Komsomol Committees of Zhitomirskaya Oblast received 700 applications. In the city of Korosten 135 persons, including trade union members, engineers, technicians, metalworkers, mechanization specialists, veterinarians, and zoo-technicians, applied for assignment to the new lands.(114)

- 14 -

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Miscellaneous Information on Movement From the Ukraine

As of 24 April 1954, over 23,000 skilled workers had left the Ukraine for work on the new lands in Kazakhstan and Altayskiy Kray.(115) More than 10,000 combine operators left the Ukraine for Kazakhstan, Altayskiy Kray, Bashkir and Udmurt ASSR, Chelyabinskaya, Omskaya and other oblasts of the RSFSR. More than 8,000 mechanization specialists took their machines with them. On 17 August 1954, an additional 2,000 combine operators were sent from the Ukraine. One thousand four hundred of them took their machines with them.(116)

During 1954, 25,000 Ukrainian Komsomols were sent to the new lands. In the first 3 months of 1955, more than 110,000 young people of the Ukraine expressed the desire to go to the new lands. As reported on 30 March 1955, more than 10,000 Ukrainian youth with Komsomol passes had gone to the new lands in 1955. Among the volunteers there were approximately 900 tractor brigade leaders and more than 2,500 tractor drivers.(117) By 2 April, the Komsomol organizations of the Ukraine had sent more than 12,000 tractor drivers, helpers, drivers, agronomists, and builders to the new lands.(118)

MOVEMENT OF WORKERS FROM OTHER UNION REPUBLICS TO NEW LANDSBelorussian SSR

On 23 February 1954, when the announcement of the party regarding cultivation of the new lands was made, the Belorussian Komsomol Committees received approximately 1,000 applications.(119) As of 27 August 1954, more than 1,000 families had left Belorussia for permanent settlement on the collective farms and state farms in Siberia and Kazakhstan. A special train had taken 150 families from Brestskaya and Gomel'skaya Oblasts.(120) A group of 250 families left Minskaya Oblast for Kazakhstan and Siberia. A second group of 106 families also left Minskaya Oblast.(121) More than 15,000 Komsomols and other young people applied for transfer to the new lands. In Minskaya Oblast alone, there were 4,500 volunteer applications as of January 1955.(122) In Gomel, 200 Komsomols and other persons applied for work on the new lands.(123)

The Main Administration for Resettlement and Organized Recruitment of Workers (Glavnoye Upravleniye po Pereseleniyu i Organizovannomu Narobu Rabochikh) under the Council of Ministers Belorussian SSR published an advertisement in Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 2 March 1955, stating that the Sections for Resettlement and Organized Recruitment of Workers of the Brestskaya, Vitebskaya, Gomel'skaya, Grodnenskaya, Minskaya, Mogilevskaya, and Molodechnenskaya Oblast executive committees were carrying out resettlement of families of workers, employees, and kolkhoz workers for permanent settlement on the kolkhozes of Kazakhstan and Siberia cultivating the new lands, as well as on the timber managements, state farms, collective farms and fishing kolkhozes of Karelo-Finnish SSR, the timber managements of Krasnoyarskiy Kray and Molotovskaya and Tomskaya Oblasts, and the kolkhozes and fishing kolkhozes of Kaliningradskaya Oblast.(124)

- 15 -

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Moldavian SSR

A group of Moldavian movie projector mechanics were given Komsomol passes for work in Aktyubinskaya Oblast. This was the first group of cultural workers to leave Moldavia for the new lands. As the passes were issued, the Deputy Minister of Culture Moldavian SSR revealed that 700 young Moldavians were already working in Kazakhstan. At the end of June, another group of 20 movie projector mechanics were to be sent to the new lands.(125)

La Nation Roumaine (Paris) claimed that massive transfers of population have taken place in the former Rumanian province of Bessarabia by the Soviet authorities. Large groups of Bessarabians, composed mostly of young people were moved, the majority being sent to Kazakhstan to develop kolkhozes on the new lands. On the other hand, it is reliably reported that Russian peasants are being brought in from other provinces of the USSR to take the place of the deported Rumanians.(126)

At a republic meeting of Komsomols and others wishing to move to the new lands, the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Komsomols of Moldavia revealed that more than 3,000 young persons had submitted their applications.(127) The Main Administration of Resettlement and Organized Recruitment of Workers under the Council of Ministers Moldavian SSR is engaged in planned resettlement of workers from the rayons of Moldavian SSR to the kolkhozes of Astrakhanskaya and Rostovskaya oblasts of the RSFSR and Pavlodarskaya Oblast in Kazakhstan. The resettlement is being carried out in Atak'skiy, Bel'tskiy, Benderskiy, Bravichskiy, Brichanskiy, Glodyanskiy, Drokivyskiy, Yedinet'skiy, Zguritskiy, Kalarashskiy, Karpinenskiy, Kishinevskiy, Kotovskiy, Kotyuzhanskiy, Nisporenskiy, Oknit'skiy, Rezinskiy, Sorokskiy, Strashenskiy, Suslenskiy, and Tyrnovskiy rayons.(128)

The Komratskiy Agricultural Mechanization School was assigned the task of training and sending to the new lands more than 2,000 mechanization specialists in the spring of the year [1955]. Four hundred students applied to be sent upon completion of their course. Two hundred thirty tractor drivers and combine mechanics were also to be sent upon completion of their course.(129) Soroki City has received applications from 200 mechanization specialists, drivers, and movie projector operators for work in the new lands.(130)

Latvian SSR

As of 7 March 1954, the city and rayon komsomol committees had received approximately 3,000 applications from young people.(131) The Central Committee of the Komsomol of Latvia began recruiting a group of 1,400 youth to be sent to the new lands. It was intended to send 50 tractor brigade leaders, 100 tractor drivers, 100 timekeepers (uchetchik-zapravshchik), 50 repair workers, 300 drivers, 450 helpers, 300 construction specialists, and 50 engineers and construction technicians.(132) In the 3 days, prior to 13 January 1955, more than 1,500 youth in Riga applied for assignment to the new lands.(84)

Georgian SSR

As of 9 January 1955, more than 8,000 young Georgians had applied for work on the new lands.(133) More than 1,500 youth from Georgia are now working there.(134)

Azerbaijani SSR

On 11 January 1955 alone, the Rayon Komsomol Committees of Baku received 400 applications from youth wishing to be sent to the new lands. The total number of applications had then reached 1,600.(135) Approximately 10,000 persons in the city of Baku expressed their desire to work in the new land regions.(136)

- 16 -

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Armenian, Lithuanian, Tadzhik, and Uzbek SSRs

On 8 January 1955, 200 youth applied to the Komsomol organizations of Armenian SSR to be sent to the new lands. (132) In Lithuanian SSR, approximately 1,000 young persons applied for assignments in Siberia and Kazakhstan. (94) Extensive measures were being taken for the construction of houses in the Parkharo-Chubekskaya Valley of Tadzhik SSR. In Moskovskiy Rayon, a village of 120 houses was being built. More than 500 collective farm families settled in Parkharskiy and Kulyabskiy rayons in 1954. (137) Young workers from the industrial enterprises of Namangan were leaving, as of 4 November 1954, to work on the new lands of Central Fergana. A group of carpenters left the Namangan artel "Kzyl Blaga" for the new lands of Central Fergana. (138)

- 17 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

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MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION ON DEVELOPMENT OF NEW LANDS

Industry and other branches of the national economy sent, as of July 1954, 12,917 engineers and 12,640 technicians to the MTS cultivating the new lands. Approximately 40,000 of the 80,000 specialists and workers from industry and agriculture sent to the new lands were sent to the MTS. These MTS received thousands of tractor drivers, tractor brigade leaders, repair workers, drivers, agronomists, engineers, and technicians.(139)

Upon graduation, 200 specialists in construction, road building, and technical inspection of motor vehicles, tractors, and road machinery from the secondary educational institutions of the Ministry of Automobile Transport and Highways were to have been sent to the new lands in Kazakhstan and Altayskiy Kray. Approximately 130 young specialists were scheduled to be sent to the Far East.(140)

It was reported as of 20 March 1954 that 60,000 young people had departed for the new lands, and more than 400,000 applications had been received.(141) Another source stated that, as of 11 April 1954, 101,662 young volunteers had gone to cultivate the new lands.(142)

The 8,000 students of the FZO labor reserve schools studying the building trades were to have been sent to the new lands for the purpose of erecting prefabricated houses in the state farms and MTS in Kazakhstan, Altayskiy Kray, and Novosibirskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Omskaya, and other oblasts.(143)

As of 16 October 1954, more than 140,000 young patriots, responding to the call of the party, went to the eastern areas for work in the MTS and state farms.(144)

Of the number of settlers going into the Trans-Baikal area, more than 100 settled on the collective farm "Pobeda" in Karymskiy Rayon, Chitinskaya Oblast. The families each received 100 or more pud of grain, larger quantities of potatoes and vegetables, and money payments. In the past 2 years, the Trans-Baikal region received more than 5,000 collective farm workers, as well as workers and employees wishing to work in agriculture. The settlers received a million-ruble state loan for house building and livestock purchase.(145)

The Chief of the Main Resettlement Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture RSFSR reported that as of 24 November 1954 more than 13,000 families, including up to 30,000 able-bodied persons from the RSFSR, the Ukraine, and Belorussia had settled on the new lands. Approximately 5,000 families have already constructed their own houses in the areas of Siberia and the Urals.(146)

During 1954, more than 150,000 skilled workers of industry, MTS, and state farms, and engineers, technicians, agronomists, and other agricultural specialists were sent to cultivate the new lands. In addition, 470 doctors and 1,710 persons with secondary medical education, as well as a large number of schoolteachers, also went to the new lands. In the spring of 1954, 130 hospitals and 233 feldsher-midwife centers were organized. Altayskiy Kray had received 2,300 families from Belorussia and the Ukraine. The collective farms of Kazakhstan were preparing to receive 1,000 families from the Ukraine. As of 1 October 1954, 1,600 prefabricated houses with a floor space of 139,000 square meters had been constructed on the state farms of Kazakhstan, and 94 dwellings were in process of construction from local materials. One hundred five dormitories and 1,000 individual houses, were also being constructed.(146)

- 18 -

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In 1954, approximately 350,000 tractor drivers and combine operators were trained in labor reserve schools and sent to the state farms and MTS of the country. By June 1955, approximately 100,000 tractor drivers and combine operators, of the more than 150,000 enrolled in courses as of January 1955, will be sent to work on the new lands. (147)

In 1954, the Moscow Komsomol organizations issued Komsomol passes to approximately 25,000 persons for work on the new lands. The Ukraine sent approximately 25,000; Leningradskaya Oblast about 9,000; Belorussia approximately 1,500. The total number of Komsomol passes issued throughout the USSR was approximately 150,000. In 1955, it will be necessary to send 100,000 youth to the new lands by the beginning of April. In addition, 99,000 men will be sent from agricultural mechanization schools. (148)

Since the beginning of 1955, approximately 300 families have migrated to Novosibirskaya Oblast from Ryazanskaya Oblast and Tatar ASSR. Hundreds of families are also arriving from the Ukraine, Lithuania, Mordvinian ASSR, and Tambovskaya, Penzenskaya, Ivanovskaya, Lipetskaya, Arzhamasskaya, and other oblasts. In January and the first 2 weeks of February of 1955, more than 400 families from Novosibirsk were resettled on the kolkhozes, while in 1954, 200 families from Novosibirsk were resettled on the new lands. It is expected that 1,300 families will settle in Novosibirskaya Oblast during 1955. (149)

In February 1955, approximately 3,000 collective farm families from RSFSR Oblasts and 1,000 families from the Ukraine went to Altayskiy Kray, Novosibirskaya, Kurganskaya, and other oblasts. An additional 4,000 collective farm families were expected to go to Siberia in March. A large number of families of workers and employees are also going to the new lands. During 1955, approximately 3,000 families from the cities of Khabarovskaya are expected to settle on the new lands. More than 3,500 families are leaving from Molotovskaya Oblast. One hundred fifty families of workers and employees from the city of Ivanovo are scheduled to go to the state farms of Novosibirskaya Oblast and Altayskiy Kray. Two hundred families are leaving the City of Gor'kiy for the state farms of Chitinskaya Oblast. The city Komsomol organizations of Buryat-Mongol ASSR are directing approximately 2,000 youth to the animal husbandry collective farms. The Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction RSFSR is building 7,500 one-family houses on the collective farms. An additional 12,500 houses must be built this year for the new settlers. (150)

In 1955, the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction USSR will organize an additional 50 construction trusts in the new lands areas. A large quantity of machinery, such as excavators, tractors, concrete mixers, and cranes will be provided. Thousands of engineers, technicians, carpenters, brick layers, and plasterers from the cities have been assigned to work on construction of houses, clubs, schools and production plants on the state farms. Individual housing construction is being broadly expanded. One thousand five hundred forty-eight individual houses were constructed in Kazakhstan in 1954. It is planned that 8,000 individual houses will be constructed in 1955.

The state farm settlements are being electrified which involves the construction of stationary electric power stations and the use of mobile electric power stations. The new state farms of Kazakhstan alone will receive 685 mobile electric power stations.

The consumer's cooperatives are expanding their network of stores, restaurants, bakeries, footwear, and sewing and personal service shops. In the first half of 1955, 700 prefabricated buildings for stores and restaurants will be constructed on the new state farms. The RSFSR and Kazakh Consumer's Cooperatives are delivering a large quantity of food and manufactured products for sale to the workers of state farms and MTS. (151)

- 19 -

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As of 24 March 1955, more than 50,000 volunteers with Komsomol passes had been sent to cultivate the new lands in Kazakhstan and Siberia.(30)

Between the beginning of 1955 and 2 April 1955, more than 70,000 young patriots were sent to the new lands.(118)

SOLDIERS TRANSFERRED TO RESERVES ASSIGNED TO NEW LANDS

Many of the soldiers of the Ashkhabad garrison, having been transferred to the reserves, expressed their desire to participate in the cultivation of the new lands.(152)

Approximately, 100 soldiers demobilized from the Kantemirovskaya Division went to work on the state farms and MTS of Akmolinskaya Oblast Kazakh SSR.(41) A large group from the same division participated in organizing a new state farm in Chkalovskiy Rayon, Kokchetavskaya Oblast in Kazakhstan.(153)

In Lithuanian SSR, the Komsomol committees received applications from demobilized soldiers for work on the new lands of Kazakhstan and Altayskiy Kray. A large group of privates and sergeants were given Komsomol travel orders and sent to the state farms of Kazakhstan.(154)

The Ministry of State Farms USSR received tens of applications from soldiers transferred to the reserves to be sent to work on the new lands of Kazakhstan, the Urals, Siberia and the Volga Region.(155)

Hundreds and thousands of soldiers transferred to the reserves in accordance with an order of the Ministry of Defense USSR have expressed their desire to participate in cultivation of the new lands. Some have already left from the Baltic Military District.(156)

Many privates and sergeants transferred to the reserves in the Soviet Army are being sent to Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast Kazakh SSR to settle on the new lands and work in the MTS. Those not qualified to work as agricultural specialists will be given training in mechanization schools.(157)

A large group of demobilized soldiers were given Komsomol travel orders and sent to work on the new lands of Kustanayskaya Oblast.(158)

A group of soldiers from the guard Tamanskaya Division applied to the Ministry of State Farms USSR for permission to settle in Bulayevskiy Rayon of Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast Kazakh SSR.(159)

The Ministry of State Farms Karelo-Finnish SSR received many applications from demobilized soldiers to work on the new lands. The Ministry recently directed a large group of demobilized soldiers to the new lands regions.(160)

The Central Committee of the Komsomol of Kirgizia, assigned 142 demobilized soldiers to Alma-Atinskaya Oblast, Kazakh SSR, for work on the newly created state farms.(161)

CRITICISM

For 80,000 young workers who had arrived in the eastern regions, the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives had sent only 7,000 beds.(162)

In the Moskvoretskiy State Farm of the Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast Kazakh SSR the construction of housing had been disrupted. Half of the workers

- 20 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

and their families had been living in tents. The chairman of the Worker's Committee was indifferent to the legitimate needs of the people. The Worker's Committee had not done anything to impress upon the state farm directors the need to alleviate the living conditions of the people. In the majority of the MTS and state farms housing and public services construction was proceeding very unsatisfactorily. Several sections of the Ministry of State Farms USSR have not supplied the state farms with construction materials or provided for utilization of credits earmarked for individual house construction.(60)

Only 39 of the 100 families arriving in Taranovskiy Rayon of the Kustanay-skaya Oblast, Kazakh SSR, received well-constructed living quarters, while the rest were living in temporary quarters. More than 800 tractor drivers, tractor brigade leaders, mechanics, and drivers who arrived in the early spring have decided to remain permanently. In not one of the MTS of the rayon has the construction of prefabricated houses been completed. The time for fall and winter repair of machinery is approaching, when the tractor drivers will have to move from the kolkhozes to the MTS. Where will they live in the Viktorovskaya MTS? Of the 207 settlers only 50 can live in the dormitories which are being constructed. The same situation exists in the other MTS -- Pavlovskaya and Tobolskaya.

Of the 230,000 rubles allocated to the rayon for individual houses, only 120,000 rubles have been used. Meanwhile, the rest of the funds remain idle in the bank, while 15 mechanization specialists have been refused loans because of supposed lack of funds. Many of the houses cannot be used for lack of window glass.

For 4 months' work an MTS worker received 3,678 rubles and 3,500 kilograms of grain. In addition, the kolkhoz paid him more than 10,000 rubles for labor days worked. However, when the worker wanted to buy various kinds of furniture, he could not find even the most simple trough.

An additional MTS and four large state grain farms are being organized and hundreds of Ukrainian kolkhoz workers are arriving in the local agricultural artels, but living conditions are not being improved.(163)

In connection with cultivation of the new lands the small city of Akmolinsk has doubled in population. Scientific, cultural, and economic organizations and a large transport and technical base are now concentrated in it. The network of public dining establishments, however, remains the same. There are 6 establishments with seating capacity for 270 persons. The same is true of rayon centers. The Ministry of Trade Kazakh SSR and the Kazakh Consumers' Union are responsible for this condition.(164)

The June 1954 Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU observed that the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives of the Council of Ministers Kazakh SSR, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, and the Kustanayskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya and Akmolinskaya Oblast party and executive committees had not adopted measures necessary for timely development of trade and proper living conditions for the workers, employees, and specialists of the state farms and MTS in the areas cultivating the new lands. The organization of capital construction in the system of consumer's cooperatives must be improved. In 1953, the plan for construction of 6 village stores, 10 rayon food stores, 11 salt warehouses, 20 kerosene storage tanks, etc., was not fulfilled. For the development of trade in 1954, the consumers' cooperatives of the republic adopted a plan for capital investments 2.5 times greater than that of 1953. In many rayons the supply of everyday commodities such as salt, kerosene, flour and matches has been intermittent. Many oblast

- 21 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

consumer's cooperatives distribute commodities without regard for demand. The trade network of Kazakhstan has not provided adequate construction materials, such as lumber, tile roofing, window glass, and cement. The party and the Government demand that the Ministry of Trade USSR and the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives and their local organs adopt measures improving the work of the trading organizations in the areas where the new lands are being cultivated.(46)

In sending workers to the new lands in 1955, it is necessary to consider the mistakes made last year. As is well known, certain rayon Komsomol committees in Moscow and Leningrad and the Kurskaya, Alma-Atinskaya, Rostovskaya, and Odeskaya Oblast Komsomol committees sent youth with undue haste. Several rayon and city Komsomol committees did not consider the suggestions of the local Komsomol organizations and the Komsomol aktivs, as well as the suggestions of the supervisors of enterprises and institutions from which the youth left for the new settlements. This disregard of the Komsomol organizations resulted in the new state farms and MTS receiving persons who did not have the necessary specializations. Among the new settlers, there were also those who could not bear the difficulties, and, being weak-willed, shamefully returned. There were occasions of confusion and hooliganism.(148)

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- 22 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

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- 23 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

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- 24 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

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- E N D -

- 25 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L